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VOLUME LXIII.

## Sheltering Stock in Winter.

We provide ourselves with comfortable clothing in winter to ward off the effects of cold. We eat fat meats for the same reason. The more Northern and colder the climate the more of fatty substances are consumed. The Esquimaux drink train oil. These substances contain much carbon, and carbon produces heat. Farm stock in the winter crave oily grains, as corn, for the reason that they assist in keeping up the animal heat. Is it not poor economy, in view of these facts, to ask a contemporary, to let your cattle, colts, and sheep winter at the lee side of some bleak hill, or in the fence corners, when a little time and money expended at odd times would provide them with comfortable stables, or at least warm sheds? The money paid for this will pay for itself each season, to say nothing of the satisfaction of knowing that you have done all in your power to make your farm stock as comfortable as possible.

The farmer knows full well that a plant once stunted while young can never after recover to fully develop itself. It is the same with live stock, only in a greater degree. If allowed to stop growing and get thoroughly poor while young, they never, however well fed thereafter, fully recover. Our most successful and most money-making feeders, continue to feed liberally from younglings to maturity. It will make a pig as heavy at ten months old as he would become under ordinary feeding, in eighteen, and the full fed steer will be as heavy at three years, as the lighter fed one will be at five.

It takes a certain amount of waste to supply the animal economy, and the waste is in proportion to the length of life. It costs just twice as much to prolong this waste two years as it does one, and more goes to waste in cold weather than in warm, hence the economy of providing warm shelter and plenty of food. Animals so provided will be sleek and healthy, while the others will be gaunt and shivering, and their coats staring. Stablemen understand the economy of keeping fine horses warmly clothed in winter. It is only another name for preventing waste. Too many ordinary farmers fail to see it. Try sheltering your stock one winter and see how you and they like it. A merciful man is merciful to his beast.

## Corn Not an Exhaustive Crop.

It is in accordance with the experience of all our best farmers that corn is the least exhaustive to the soil of all the cereal crops. Why is this? Is it not largely owing to the fact that the soil is kept loose during a large period of the growth of the crop, and, being thus kept loose, does it not absorb a large amount of fertilizing matter from the atmosphere? Does it not take in a great amount of ammonia and carbonic acid gas, substances which are necessary ingredients in the growth of vegetation? If this is so, does it not furnish us a hint in regard to growing small grains in rows, eight, twelve or sixteen inches apart, thus enabling the farmer, by means of horse hoes, to keep the soil stirred during the growth of the crop? We understand that in England the wheat crop is horse-hoe to a large extent, and we know that in that country the average yield of wheat per acre is annually on the increase.

We hope experiments will be made by some of our intelligent farmers, so that practical results may be published, bearing on this matter, in the Agricultural Observer and Reporter. It is by making repeated experiments that nearly all real progress is made in the noble calling of agriculture.

## The Moneyless Man.

The above is the title of a beautifully printed volume of poems by Mr. H. T. Stanton, and for a copy of which we are indebted to the publisher, Mr. H. C. Turnbull, Jr., of Baltimore. Feeling as we do the deepest interest in the upbuilding of a great Southern literature, nothing gives us more pleasure than to chronicle the success of a Southern writer, and particularly when that writer is a native of our own State, as is the case in this instance. This volume, which contains not only the celebrated "Moneyless Man," but all of Mr. Stanton's most exquisite and admired poems, is replete with the inspiration of true poetry, and will take no unimportant place in the libraries of persons who can appreciate the true, the beautiful, and the good in the realm of letters. That this volume is being looked for with much interest will be understood when we say that the first edition of several thousand copies will not be enough to meet orders already given.

In Greece the art of agriculture advanced until in the days of her glory, it may have been said to have reached perfection. According to Pliny they had fine breeds of horses and cattle, sheep and swine, and many of the implements of industry now in use among us. They ploughed their lands three times with mules and oxen, and sometimes sub-soiled, and often mixed different soils, as sand and clay with it, but invariably manured their lands well before planting.

## The Louisville Ledger.

It seems that Louisville is at last to have a sound Democratic daily. The new paper will appear on the first of next February and will be entitled the Louisville Ledger. We are promised that it will be edited and controlled by men of ability and men of experience, in every department, and shall, in all respects, be a first-class paper. We haven't a doubt that it will be from all we have learned of the enterprise, and we wish it the success it is sure to attain. We quote from the Prospects:

"It shall be a Democratic paper; an organ of the Democratic party—State and National—the principles, organization, and regularly constituted candidates of which it will earnestly defend and support. Its columns will be open to Democrats as a means of free intercommunication in the proper discussion of measures, as well as men. It will devote no space to the consideration of 'dead events,' but will be confined to living, practical, vital questions. Whilst it will yield nothing of principle, it will keep pace with the march of progress, and advocate only such liberal, comprehensive, and statesman-like policies as will be equally to the success, unity, and purity of the Democratic party; and while earnestly maintaining and defending Democratic principles and advocating the success of Democratic candidates, it will be conducted with dignity; while avoiding all wrangling and petty personalities, it will shrink from no foe and ask no quarter, when the principles and the success of the party are assailed.

There are in the eleven Territories of this country, including Alaska, nearly one thousand million acres of land which, owing to the sparseness of the population, may be described as unoccupied. If the 40,000,000 who inhabit the States were diffused through this vast land ocean, they would be almost as few and far between as the sails which, according to the popular idea, "whiten every sea."

## A YANKEE NOVEL.

Moral of the Thing.

The Harrold People, in a merciful review of a late Yankee novel, thus unavails the moral of the story:

The moral of the story may be told in one word, and that word is Miscegenation, the foulest, most degrading and most impious word in our language. It teaches that the white man who pollutes the pure channels of Caucasian blood and discolors the whiteness of his skin by intermarriage with the negro, does a heroic and noble deed. It incites the doctrine maintained by Wendell Phillips, Mrs. Stowe, Theodore Tilton and all the filthy miscegenation set, that "the sharp, dry, harsh, angular, nervous nature of the American would be improved by the warm, generous, rich and affectionate blood of the negro." It approves the spirit of Tilton's prophecy that: "the bronze statue on the dome of the capital is the type of the future American," who is to be neither a white man nor a black man, but a mulatto!

These missionaries of a detestable and lustful creed strive to conceal their doctrines by presenting us with a negro who is in effect a white woman, with the slightest possible admixture of negro blood. This step leads to another, until the people become familiar with the monstrous doctrine in all its disgusting and hideous details.

The work has been begun and will be carried on. It will creep into school books, into story books, the newspapers, educating the children chiefly, until the next generation may be ready to take the last fatal step that will result in a mongrel race, shorn of its manly traits of strength, ambition, will and intellectual power, and ready to become the easy prey of sensuality without refinement, and of luxury without the energy to win any except its lowest gratifications.

Professor Agassiz, the foremost naturalist of the world, the pet and pride of Boston itself, warns this people to keep the blood pure in their veins. He tells us that a visit to Brazil will teach any observant man the destructive consequences of mingling the white and black races. Mexico, with a hybrid population of mixed Indian, negro and Spanish, weak, irresolute, treacherous, licentious and lazy, warns us against the adoption of the horrible doctrines taught in the Galaxy and elsewhere.

Abolitionists did not rise to the control of the Government in a day or in a year, but it educated a generation and then precipitated the war of '61. So now, it begins with the story books for children, with artfully written tales in magazines, with lectures, speeches and newspaper articles, accompanied by occasional practical illustrations in the way of mounting "Octo-roons." Even in Kentucky, there is a school where white girls are taught side by side with negro boys, following up with political and social equality. After destroying the form of government instituted by our fathers, after emancipating the States, subjecting them to the unrestrained control of a vast and dangerous centralization under which no right is safe and no franchise is secure. Abolitionists yet years its miscreant front abroad our way, and aim a final and fatal blow at the Anglo-American race, endeavoring to poison the pure current of Adams' blood by debasing union with another race.

I will mention a few material points important to be secured. The collar is the first point of importance. That huge thing that will admit a bundle of straw between it and the neck of a horse, is totally unfit for a horse to work in. The collar should fit as neatly and closely to the neck as a pair of boots to the feet. It will then seldom gall the horse, making it a dwarf in all respects. In some kinds of trees this end is reached in three or four years; in others ten or fifteen years are necessary.

On one farm in Scotland, which does not exceed 500 acres, there were over 400 miles of drains, several years ago, and the work was not then regarded as complete.

The districts of California now in cultivation are able to produce 40,000,000 bushels of wheat over and above what is needed for home consumption.

## AFRICAN LION ADVENTURE.

Extract from a Private Letter.

From the London Field.

All hands were employed in moving our camp four or five miles to the westward; and, as my gun carriers were helping, I started off alone on my pony, with a 10 smooth-bore and some treble. A shot cartridge, intending to go to a hill I had burnt the day before and look for bustard on it (a glorious bird, and first-rate eating), and so round to the hams. If the back-bands are right for a wagon, they will be too short for plowing, and will be very liable to gall the hips of the team. Let the hip straps be properly adjusted, otherwise they will gall the parts of the horse.

While the horses are at the plow, there is not that relief in drawing as when attached to wheels. On this account the necessity of a harness fitting properly is imperative.

## What to do with Sheep Pelts.

From the Western Ranch.

A considerable quantity of meat was recently lost to the sheep raisers of this country by the improper handling, and in some instances, total neglect of their staples, for these will accumulate in greater or less numbers upon the hands of every flock master. Pelts are of two classes—known to commence by the respective term "slaughter pelts," or those taken from sheep killed for their meat, and "mairraun pelts," or those from sheep dying from natural causes, accidents, ravages of dogs, etc. Slaughter pelts are the most valuable, for several reasons. They are generally larger, and freer from the cuts and blemishes; but their enhanced price is as much owing to their manipulation after, as their condition at the time of removal. The butcher who daily handles from half a dozen to one hundred pelts, finds it to his interest to put them into the best possible condition, and those flock masters who will try the experiment will find it equally advantageous. To those who are not familiar with the ravine, and the lioness bolted towards the ravine. When I had arrived within about thirty yards I tried to go down on my belly and get a ready rest to make sure of him, but he suddenly turned and bolted after the hones. I fired, but saw no result. I then ran up to my right to where the others were, and saw a fine old lion walking down towards me. I broke his hind leg with one barrel and loosed the other at his heart, when he came round and lay down about ten yards below me. I then had only the two cartridges left in my gun, and could not make up my mind whether to run after the others or finish this one off. However, I determined not to lose him, and was trying for a good shot at him, as I could see nothing but his head; when he seemed to get riled at my looking at him, and got up and came at me. I fired, and hit him just to the right of his heart; and, with my last barrel, when he was just on me, broke his teeth and went about one and a half inches to the right of his brain. I almost wonder did not catch me then.

I dropped my gun, threw my cap in his face, and ran as hard as I could for the ravine, and, taking a tremendous leap, as I covered the branches with blood ten feet in the air. I of course tried to keep under the water; but he claved my head and body, and bit me in the left side, and once I thought he had my head in his mouth, and that I was done for. However, he presently left me and went to the side, but could not get out, and sat half in the water, growling and roaring frightfully. I lost my field glasses, and fancy may have munched them up in mistake for my head. I then tried to swim ashore, and a new danger faced me. The weeds were so thick I could not move, and I thought I should be drowned, when suddenly I felt the bottom with one foot, and keeping as much out of sight of my friend in the corner as possible, managed to scramble along down the pool and get out on a steep bank. I then hobbled off as hard as I could go for my pony.

I was dreadfully afraid of fainting if I got home, as I was bleeding pretty freely, and must have lost a lot of blood in the water; also, I saw every prospect of having to stay out all night, as it was nearly sunset, and I had no idea where the tents were. However, I kept my pony going towards the setting sun, being somewhere in the right direction, and by a great piece of luck came right on one of our party, firing at two wildbeests. This is quite an item—as the looks of almost every article largely controls the price to be obtained for it. A proper treatment also adds to its value intrinsically—as the skin of a properly cured pelt is not always successfully resisted by speculators, and dealers in this kind of property. Avoid cutting or tearing the skin, and keep it free from particles of flesh or fat as possible.—Lay it upon the barn door and sprinkle it with salt, and if the hand is still moist, lay it away where it will not be molested by dogs, cats or smaller vermin, as the stock accumulates, if the weather is not very warm, one pelt can be laid upon the other and very little room will be required for their storage. In about two weeks they will be sufficiently seasoned, and ready to hang up for drying. If bright, dry weather, but a few days in the sun will be required. When dry, they are ready for shipment to market, or can be piled, or what is better, hung in some dry place to await the coming of a buyer.

Pelts handled as above will be one third larger than if cured by hanging across a fence, or in a tree, and subjected to the effects of alternate rains and sunshine, and mighty dew.

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should not be too far apart at the top; this is often the case. See that the staples which hold the side strap and traces are not too far up at the lower ends.

It is impossible for a horse to draw with ease when the traces are attached near the top of his neck. It will invariably gall the upper part of the neck. Should this be the case, take out the staples and place them lower in the hames. If the back-bands are right for a wagon, they will be too short for plowing, and will be very liable to gall the hips of the team.

While the horses are at the plow, there is not that relief in drawing as when attached to wheels. On this account the necessity of a harness fitting properly is imperative.

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## Burning of an Indian Prince.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

FLORENCE, ITALY, December 2.

Yester evening an affair of unusual occurrence took place, which was no less than the burning of an Indian prince. His Highness Rajah Murshah of Kolapore came to Florence for his health, but unfortunately for him and luckily for those who had never seen a Buddhist funeral he died on the 30th of November. He was prince over six hundred thousand inhabitants of Hindostan, and was traveling with sixteen Indians and four Englishmen. He left his own country to travel for the purpose of education and pleasure. After his death immediate application was made to the city authorities for permission to burn the body.

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While the horses are at the plow

The Big Sandy Railroad.

Although there is a little game of "now you see it, and now you don't" going on about the Big Sandy Railroad, we believe it will yet be built as certain as that Lexington exists. We must have it; and what we must have we will have. Our City Councilmen, for reasons which they deem just and valid, have declined the application of the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company for the \$250,000 subscription of Lexington to the capital stock of said road. As there is a wide difference of opinion as to the propriety of the Council's action, we publish to-day the whole proceedings in regard to it that all may have a fair chance to rightly weigh the whole subject and make up a fair opinion. In the meanwhile, as we know how large a share of public interest will be exhibited in this exceedingly important matter, and how much it will be discussed in the papers, we will take a little rest that we may be able to go through the siege. We are for that road, and so is Lexington and Fayette county.

How Is This?

Hon. Cassius M. Clay made a speech in Richmond, Kentucky, last Monday, in which he took strong and decided grounds against Grant and the present administration; unqualifiedly favored universal amnesty and advised the negroes that if they would be prosperous and happy, they must stand by their late masters and cease to act upon the ridiculous and totally unfounded hope of ever being their social equals. When a man like Mr. Clay, with all the peculiar political tenets that he has held for so long, takes the stand that he has taken, it affords one of the most significant signs of the times, and still further confirms the rapidly growing opinion that the days of Radicalism are numbered. Mr. Clay seeing at last, that the course of the Radical party is certain if persevered in, to entirely ruin the country, lifts his voice against it, and no little credit is due him for it; but his decided and manly expressions will fall like a wet blanket upon the Radicals of Kentucky, who had been confidently expecting him to stump the State in their behalf. They had better profit by his example, and reassess their manhood and their dignity before it is eternally too late.

Tripodal.

The Lexington newspapers are always furnishing the public with something fresh. Mr. Owles Goodloe, who has conducted the editorial department of the Statesman with so much ability, has retired from the health-destroying duties of the "tripod," to give place to Col. Wm. Cassius Goodloe and Mr. L. P. Tarleton, Jr. Our best wishes go with the retiring editor. May the fearful cry of "copy!" never again greet his ears. "May he live long and prosper!" We extend the heartiest compliments of the season to his successors, and wish that they also may "live long and prosper." May they enjoy all that peace and quiet and charming indolence which belongs so abundantly and peculiarly to the editorial position. May good angels watch over them, give them success and greatly improve their politics, is the sincere wish of the Observer.

Another Valuable Letter.

How much interest the farmers throughout the country are taking in the Agricultural Observer and Reporter, may be inferred from the number of interesting and instructive letters we are constantly receiving from them. We hope they will keep the good practice up and continue to let us hear from them, for the Observer is what it professes to be, the farmers' friend and the farmers' organ. To-day we publish the first of a short series of valuable letters from the pen of that experienced Kentucky cattle-raiser and able writer, John Allen Gano, Sr., which will be read with both profit and pleasure.

The Crop Report.

We clip a few interesting facts from the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture. In regard to corn, the estimates of product for the past years, have rarely indicated a very near approach to a full crop. From a preliminary calculation on local returns from seven hundred and forty-nine counties, the product of this year is made to exceed 1,100,000,000. This would give about twenty-eight bushels per acre this year upon the assumed acreage, 36,000,000, against twenty-three and a half bushels upon a little more than 37,000,000 acres last year. Returns indicate a larger product of sorghum than last year.

The tobacco crop is comparatively large, and the estimate of the year will aggregate, at least, 300,000,000 pounds. They hay crop is less in quantity than that of 1869 by about 15 per cent. The estimate will go above 20,000,000 tons, which is little more than the product of 1869. The quality is superior to such a degree as nearly to make good the loss in quantity. The production of the year in potatoes is little more than four-fifths of the preceding, and the aggregate estimate will not vary much from the total number of bushels in 1869—111,000,000, which will afford to each inhabitant four-fifths

of the supply of the year. The sweet potato crop has been a large one, nearly every State showing a more than average yield. Buckwheat is a somewhat smaller crop than the preceding one, the loss being in the New England and Middle States. The flax crop will average rather better than last year. Accounts of fall sown wheat and rye are generally favorable. The condition of wheat at this date is somewhat above the average.

What a blessing the completion of the Mop Cenis Tunnel will be to sensation-hungry people. They will ride over it. An eight miles ride through the heart of the Alps, in utter darkness, or darkness so nearly utter that it will be darkness visible, will be rather a gloomy and disagreeable journey, but thousands of people from all parts of the world will go to experience it, just as soon as it will be available. They will try "the latest thing out," or die in the attempt.

Advices from Georgia state that Attorney-General Akerman has fled to the Mountains of Hespidam, where the lion roareth and the whangdoodle mourneth over the defeat of his first born (the Election bill); but that Senator Cameron is on his way to Washington with his pockets full of affidavits to induce Congress to upset the great Democratic victory.

THE SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.

A Distinct and Original Race—How to Preserve its Purity and Vigor.

[To the Editor of the Observer and Reporter.]

In view of the widely extended interest in this noble and valuable race of cattle, the rapidity with which they have established themselves in many of the States of the Union, as superior to all other, the writer has concluded it might not be amiss to prepare for the press a few papers with reference to this highly prized breed of cattle. My chief objects shall be to vindicate their claim to a high antiquity as a distinct and superior race; to show their peculiarities and chief excellencies; then to consider how these may be best secured in order to its perpetuation and highest improvement. If I can in a good measure succeed in this, I shall afford to all a sure test of pedigrees by which they may be greatly secured against impostures. To remove some prejudices at the outset, should any exist, and to secure a fair and candid consideration of the facts and figures I shall present, I will here assert: Were I to assert the very great antiquity, the peculiarity, distinctness and superiority of the Caucasian race of men, would my readers weigh my facts and proofs unkindly? Certainly not. But to one subject; and first, of the great antiquity and well-authenticated superiority of the Short-Horns. Deriving our American short-horns from the British Isles, we must go to the history of cattle of this remarkable breed, as given by her writers, in order to reach as far as we may in the distant past for our knowledge of them. Youatt, an English writer of celebrity, informs us on the 19th page of his work that the various breeds of British cattle "have been very conveniently classed, according to the comparative size of the horns, into long-horns from Lancashire; the short-horns from East York originally; the middle-horns, not derived from a mixture of the two preceding, but a distinct and valuable and beautiful breed inhabiting principally the North of Devon," &c. "The Alderney, with her crumpled horn, is found on the Southern coast." And "the polled or hornless cattle prevail in Suffolk and Norfolk, and in Galloway whence they were first derived, and hence their name."

The same writer, on page 226 of the same work, thus writes: "From the earliest periods, as to which we have any accounts of our breeds of cattle, the counties of Durham and York have been celebrated for their short-horns, but principally in the first instance on account of their reputation as extraordinary milkers." The author of the American Farmers' Encyclopedia, referring to the same source of information, says on page 291 under the head of "The Short-Horns—Durham and Yorkshire have for ages been celebrated for a breed of these possessing extraordinary value as milkers."

A well-informed American writer tells us: "The short-horns as a race, distinct in their character of excellence and individuality, are as ancient as any breed of cattle now existing in England." (Vol. 1, Am. Herd Book, page 35.) On the next page (36) he continues: "To the banks of the river Tees, separating the counties of Durham and York, reference is to be had for an account of the originals of the improved short-horns. There in 1740 existed a breed of cattle, for a description of which the author (Mr. H. Berry) is indebted to an old and celebrated breeder, in color resembling what is called the improved breed of the present day, except that the fashionable roan was not quite so prevalent. They are described in general character also, to have differed very little from their descendants. Possessing a fine yellow touch, good hair, light offal, particularly wide carcasses and deep forequarters, they also justly celebrated for extraordinary proof (tallow) when slaughtered."

The oldest stove probably in the United States is the one which warms the hall of Virginia's Capitol, in Richmond. It was made in England and sent to Richmond in 1770, and warmed the House of Burgesses for sixty years before it was removed to its present location, where it has been for thirty years. It has survived three British monarchs; has been contemporaneous with three monarchies, two republics and two Imperial governments of France.

from England to Holland, near two centuries ago, as a present by James II. to William, Prince of Orange, then Stadholder, at the time of his marriage with his daughter. From this produce, a century after, Sir William St. Quintin and others made their imports. They were originally pure white, and it is this tribe which is supposed to have marked the short-horn families generally, and not the wild cattle of Chillingworth Park, as asserted by Mr. Yonatt in his work on British cattle; for these last have a white, brittle horn, a dull, sluggish, ferocious eye and other characteristics, totally different from any well bred short-horn." Book same, p. 37, quoting Am. Ag., 1842, vol. 1, p. 161: As early as 1740 "Mr. Millbank devoted his attention to this branch of rural economy." His success as a breeder of short-horns may be known by the following facts: "A five-year old ox, bred and fed by this gentleman, weighed when slaughtered, the four quarters, 2,100 pounds net, and tallow 224 pounds. A cow also bred from his stock, the property of Mr. Sharter, of Chilton, slaughtered when twelve years old, having produced several calves, weighed upwards of 1,540 pounds net. This cow was the daughter of the Old Studley Bull, one of the most celebrated ancestors of the improved short-horns. He was the grandsons of Dalton Duke, bred by Mr. Charge." From him also descended William and Richard Barker and Mr. Hill's bulls, all animals of the highest reputation in their day."

Sir James Pennyman may also be named as a distinguished breeder of short-horns at that very early period. "The family of the Aislabies, the then residents of Studley Park (in Yorkshire), had very fine cattle in the seventeenth century (A. D. 16—). Sir William St. Quintin died some of his best blood from this source?"—[Ibid, p. 38. Not to mention many of the numerous breeders of that distinct period, we add (on page 37, same book), "The Smithsons, of Stanwick, in Northumberland, bred good short-horns in 1640." In a note on the same page the author says: "In a private conversation with him, since his return from England, Mr. Allen (A. B.) informed us that he was told, while in Durham, that an ancient record now in that county, showed the short-horns as existing there in great excellence four hundred years ago." "Great antiquity is claimed for some of the stock in Northumberland, and as early as 1770 Mr. Dickson, and probably others, had cattle that were famous milkers, and much resembled in other particulars the short-horns of the present day, being quick feeders and good handlers. We might enlarge on this subject and prove that the short-horns are an ancient and superior race. It is undeniable throughout Great Britain that when the good-milking and quick-feeding qualities of any breed of cattle are sought to be improved, the short-horns are universally resort to, and when properly selected, always with marked success. We saw these crossed in infinite number on the cattle of Ireland, Scotland, England and Jersey, and the colors and forms of the short-horns immediately stamped themselves upon the produce and predominated, which is proof indisputable, if other were wanting, of their great antiquity and long high breeding." We have then given us on pages 40 and 41 of the same work, a record of sixteen short-horns, males and females, with the names of breeders and feeders, that were slaughtered at that early period, the weight of which varied according to age, time of feeding, &c., from 1,320 pounds, a three-years old steer, up to 2,362 pounds, a seven-years old steer; and from 1,260 pounds, a three-years old heifer, descended from the Old Studley Bull, up to 1,540 pounds, a five-years old heifer, bred by the Bishop of Durham. "Thus much for the Teeswater short-horns, the originals of the improved short-horns."—[Ibid.

The reader here bear in mind that all we have quoted and written is with reference to the short-horns as they were before the days of the Collings, Robert and Charles, and their operations with short-horn cattle. Enough has certainly been presented to establish beyond a doubt the high antiquity of the short-horns, as a distinct and superior race of cattle.

The author of the American Farmers' Encyclopedia, referring to the same source of information, says on page 291 under the head of "The Short-Horns—Durham and Yorkshire have for ages been celebrated for a breed of these possessing extraordinary value as milkers."

The same writer, on page 226 of the same work, thus writes: "From the earliest periods, as to which we have any accounts of our breeds of cattle, the counties of Durham and York have been celebrated for their short-horns, but principally in the first instance on account of their reputation as extraordinary milkers."

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CARRIERS' ADDRESS.

January 1, 1871.

IN the business Palace of Time, the line has been born! In his honor the grand festal hall is open—from midnight till morn—That the Poet, the Peasant, the Priest, The Monarch, the Sage, and the Seer May bring "gold and myrrh and frankincense," Rich offerings to the young Year.

H! haste hither, Spirit of Beauty!—Oh! come to me, Spirit of Song! Come Love, and Joy, and Longing along: Bring with you fresh flowers of fancy, As fair as the snow-flakes that fall. Come deck me with jewels and graces, For I go to this banqueting hall.

LL things that have grandeur and glory—All words full of music and light—All thoughts rich in sweetness and pathos, I would have for this banquet to-night. An exquisite crystalline chalice I'd bring with the soul's richest wine, And dissolve, in my draught to the Prince, A pearl that would make it divine!

THE music of echoes and fountains—The music of birds and of streams, I would wake, in Time's mystical temple, As sweet as such sounds in my dreams; I would sing with the breath of the south-wind. As it sweeps o'er some redolent lea, For a anthem of rapture must ring there; The deep sound the dirges of death; The gladdest and saddest emotions Must mingle, to-night, in a breath.

WOULD sing in such minstrel-like measures As the stars, on that marvelous morn When the work of Creation was finished And Time of Eternity born. For anthems of rapture must ring there; The deep sound the dirges of death; The gladdest and saddest emotions Must mingle, to-night, in a breath.

ND while touching traditions are told Of a long vanished Year, The tales of the last I would gather, And trace them all out with a tear.

FIRST—of the beautiful Rhine-land, Its heart pierced, and drained of rich blood; Softly sigh for the fair face of France, Stained crimson beneath the dark flood; Then turning to Italy's borders— Sweet "child of the sun and the sea"—With heart and voice joined in a chorus—Thank God! the long-feted is free!

ND while touching traditions are told Of a long vanished Year, The tales of the last I would gather, And trace them all out with a tear.

STRAYED—HORSES—From the undersigned, living at Caplin Hill, on Mr. Jesse Bryant's place, on Monday, Dec. 26, 1870, two horses—one a bay mare, with white feet, and short tail, a yearling, very small, and much reflected. Also, a bay mare Col escaped at the same time with dock tail and mane. Any one finding her to me will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES COLEMAN (of color),  
NO. 343 SWW&WT

STRAYED—HORSES—From the undersigned, on the corner of Short and Jefferson streets, Lexington, Ky., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, a red gelding, with short tail, short hair, top of left ear off, beginning to bag, and three years old the coming spring. A liberal reward will be given for her recovery by

DESIRED—HORSES—From the undersigned, living at Caplin Hill, on Mr. Jesse Bryant's place, on Monday, Dec. 26, 1870, two horses—one a bay mare, with white feet, and short tail, a yearling, very small, and much reflected. Also, a bay mare Col escaped at the same time with dock tail and mane. Any one finding her to me will be liberally rewarded.

NOAH GRAVES, No. 343 SWW&WT

STRAYED—HEIFER—From the undersigned, on the corner of Short and Jefferson streets, Lexington, Ky., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, a red gelding, with short tail, short hair, top of left ear off, beginning to bag, and three years old the coming spring. A liberal reward will be given for her recovery by

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